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United States Department of Agriculture.

WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS WHICH MAY BE IMPORTED WITHOUT PERMITS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., September 13, 1900.

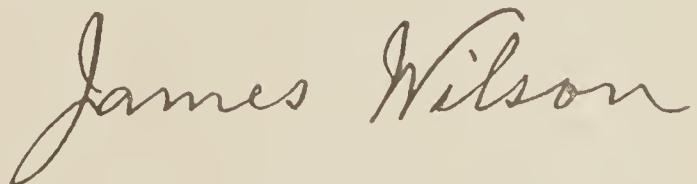
Under the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 2 of the act of Congress approved May 25, 1900, entitled "An act to enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture, prohibit the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws, and for other purposes," the list of species of live animals and birds which may be imported into the United States without permits is extended as hereinafter indicated. On and after October 1, 1900, and until further notice, *permits will not be required* for the following mammals, birds, and reptiles, commonly imported for purposes of exhibition:

Mammals.—Anteaters, armadillos, bears, chimpanzees, elephants, hippopotamuses, hyenas, jaguars, kangaroos, leopards, lions, lynxes, manatees, monkeys, ocelots, orang-utans, panthers, raccoons, rhinoceroses, sea-lions, seals, sloths, tapirs, tigers, or wildcats.

Birds.—Swans, wild doves, or wild pigeons of any kind.

Reptiles.—Alligators, lizards, snakes, tortoises, or other reptiles.

Under the provisions of section 2 of said act (as stated in Circular No. 29 of the Biological Survey, issued July 13, 1900), canaries, parrots, and domesticated birds such as chickens, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, peafowl, and pigeons are subject to entry without permits. But with the exception of these species and those mentioned above, special permits from the Department of Agriculture will be required for all live animals and birds imported from abroad, and such permits must be presented to the collector of customs at the port of entry prior to delivery of the property.



Secretary.

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James Wilson

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